Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV[illegible] CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1863. NUMBER 52.

FROM CAIRO AND [illegible]

General Aspect in the South[illegible].

REBEL RUMORS AND DISPATCHES.

The War in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

What They Say at Mobile.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Aug. 31, 1863.

The steamer A. E. Perry arrived early this morning, bringing Memphis dates of the 29th. Her news is not particularly important.

There is nothing decisive yet from Arkansas. Something may be expected, however, very soon.

Vicksburg news is of the 27th. Everything is quiet there, also at New Orleans. The latest advices were by the steamer Webb. The steamer Acton brought from Matamoras seventy refugees from Texas, driven off by the rebel tyranny in that State. The rebel conscription made a pretty clean sweep in Texas. All able-bodied men had been gone long ago, and the main part of the forces now under Magruder in Louisiana, since the new levy, has been made up of fifty per cent. from exempts under former acts, consisting of those between 35 and 40 years of age. They are being rapidly gathered and put in camp. Very few old Confederate troops are left in the State.

A late Mobile *Tribune* has a letter from Morton, Miss., dated Aug. 10. A rumor prevailed there that Gen. Lee had resigned. It created much excitement, and was generally disbelieved. The rumor that Gen. Joe Johnston could not, in justice to himself, resign, and the Confederate authorities knew too well the result, to press it upon him.

It says Gen. Johnston had far better reasons for resigning, and is still in the field. It thinks Grant's army is playing a deep game of some kind, but that Johnston is fully advised, and will meet Grant "at Philippi." It is supposed that Mobile will soon be attacked, as troops are being sent down the river, but it says they will find the city provided with but two days rations.

Gen. Pemberton, it is said, will to-morrow still in command. Breckenridge is to be made a Lieutenant General. The army is to be divided into two corps, Hardee taking command of one and Breckinridge the other.

The same paper has a report of great mortality among the Union troops at Vicksburg, of course in the main untrue.

It says Steele's forces are pinching on the Big Black, and only wishes they may remain there ten days longer.

Upon the steamer J. D. Perry came the rebel General W. N. R. Beall, of the provisional army C. S. A.; Basil Hampstead, late R. A. G., and D. F. Lyles, John R. Peters, L. W. O. Abernathy, Capt. G. Crow and T. H. Fisher, the last two of rebel vessel [illegible] Hudson, and are coming North for medical treatment. They are under the charge of a member of Gen. Heathel's Staff, from Memphis.

Upon the steamer came a number of Union prisoners from Arkansas, recaptured at several points or exchanged. There were some of them taken by rebels in the vicinity of Little Rock, from a portion of Gen. Steele's command, and on the night they were taken, one of the rebel prisoners was recognized by a Union prisoner named Anderson, as his captor. This would have led to an incident had his paper not spoiled, refused, and otherwise ill used the Federals, when once in his possession. One of those for refusing many others to give purses, watches, jewelry and clothing from, and as it chanced a number of his victims came passengers with him. The rebel officer was in citizens' clothes, and pretended to be Capt. Wetherly, of Col. Dobbin's troop of bushwhackers. He was confronted by Col. Nelson, a resigned officer of the negro regiment, on Anderson's behalf, but the rebel was not identified. The man accused, but the others fastened it upon him, however. Soon afterwards a dispute arose upon the same subject, and Col. Nelson took up the quarrel. The result was a personal rencounter, in which the rebel Captain was severely pummelled and disgraced by his opponent, the Union officer, upon the arrival here was arrested and is now undergoing an examination.

Specimens of Illinois cotton were exhibited here to-day by Messrs. Smith & Hodges, who have 36 acres, which will be ready to pick in about one week, raised in Alexander county. The cotton ball exhibited measured 1¼ inches in diameter, ripened on the 20th, and was picked the 26th of August. This is the first cotton of the season heretofore, as far as known.

A new daily paper was started here yesterday, called the *Democrat*, by parties from Springfield. From some passages in the prospectus and the salutatory, it bids fair to become a faint echo and weak imitator of the Chicago *Times*. Its editorials have plenty to say regarding Abolitionists, and those who support the Government of the United States, in prosecuting this war for the suppression of the rebellion; but not one word of comfort for our brave soldiers, who are shedding life-blood for their country. This is taking questionable grounds, to say the least of it.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 30.

Kentucky advices to the 22d inst. say Col. Hunt, of the 45th Illinois, had a fight with rebel guerillas near Cottonwood Point, in Mississippi county, Arkansas, was shot of his own horse by three men who demanded his money. They first inquired if there were any guerillas about, and on receiving an answer in the negative made a demand, when Hunt thought to run into his house, but was shot before reaching it.

The steamers Sallie and Progress were fired into a few days ago on White River and five persons wounded by shot. They returned the fire. The boats received no damage.

The rebel gunboat Grand Duke, which cost $120,000, has been accidentally destroyed by fire at Shreveport, Louisiana. She had on board 500 bales of cotton at the time.

The rebel Generals are thus placed:—Gen. E. P. Bee, is stationed at Fort Brown, Texas; Gen. Neff commands on the Rio Grande; Kane's mounted regiment was at King's Ranch, wherever that is; Speight is at Brownsville, Texas; and Gaster at Waco with his brigade. The entire force in Texas is 18,000. Magruder is mercilessly enforcing the conscription in his department.

The steamer Post Boy brought up a number of refugees from Arkansas, among the number is Mrs. Chancellor, who lived on Little Red River. They all say the rebels have drained the country of everything in the shape of provisions. They look as though they had seen hard times. Mrs. Chancellor is in search of her son, who came of on one of the Union gunboats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31, 1863.

We have a few items of interest which I herewith subjoin:

Yesterday morning the rebel cavalry Quartermaster at Lafayette Station, Genl. Sheriff, Major Pitts and Captain [illegible] were captured at the residence of Mr. Bowen, [illegible] miles from Memphis, and [illegible] to the rebel lines.

Deserters who have come in from the rebel lines in which we find [illegible] Gen. Forrest's command [illegible] Gen. Forrest has issued an order to the effect that all deserters who shall return to their commands within ten days from the date of the order shall be pardoned. Deserters who do not return within that time will be shot when captured.

[illegible] Mexico.

[illegible], Aug. 31.—The *Herald* has [illegible] of August 6th, stating that [illegible] had been captured by the French, [illegible] had started to occupy Tampico, [illegible] almost certain.

[illegible] Japan.

[illegible], Aug. 31.—A private dispatch, dated [illegible], says our agent against Japan, [illegible] France, is almost certain.

[illegible] Brownsville, Texas.

[illegible], Aug. 31.—A new rebel Brigadier [illegible] Brownsville, Texas.

[illegible] Rumored Defeat of Banks.

[illegible], Aug. 31.—A rumor reached [illegible] yesterday that Banks had been defeated [illegible] Texas, in which [illegible] Texas Rangers [illegible] Federal regiments, [illegible] Texas.

FROST IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

THE CROPS NEARLY RUINED.

All of the September Crops a Failure in August, &c., &c.

A DISPATCH FROM "RURAL."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., Aug. 31.

That wretchedest individual the "oldest inhabitant," has no recollection of such a frost visitation at this season of the year, sweeping down the crops by the thousands of acres, and spreading dismay among the rural population, like unto that of yesterday morning.

At least half of the corn is cut down, utterly ruined, some of the most advanced is damaged. Vines of all kinds are killed, including every kind of cultivated plant. The leaves of grapes are nearly all killed, and most of the fruit. Tobacco has turned black, and a large part of the crop is ruined.

The free cotton, of which thousands of dollars worth of the seed has been sold, "warranted to stand the climate," is gone beyond any hope of ever having the roots, and the humbug is thus early collapsed, as we predicted it would, on the first collision with Jack Frost.

We have no means to day of knowing how far the disaster extends, but fear all north of this point. The drouth had reduced the corn prospect to not more than an average of fifteen bushels to the acre in this part of the State, and now half of that is swept away. Corn, beans, tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, vines of all kinds, potatoes, etc., have seldom been so severely dealt by before the middle of October, as at this writing. The corn crop is half lost, nearly all of the beans, tobacco and potatoes are gone, while garden truck, between drouth and frost, is nearly out of the question.

To-day farmers are everywhere busy cutting up the wilted corn, to save what they can for fodder.

The result of the seasons crop is nearly as bad as that of 1856, when we had to import corn for feed.

None of this crop will answer for shipping, and as the new crop will not suffice the local demand, most of the old corn remaining on hand will be required to fill up the deficiency.

Farmers depend largely on prairie hay, which as a matter of course is badly damaged.

The drouth rules supreme. The sky is almost cloudless, without appearance of a change in the disheartening aspect of the weather.

The apples are dropping from the trees, and the late peach refuse to grow, and are drying up on the trees, the leaves of which will soon fall off.

Altogether the agricultural prospect of this county is at a very low ebb, but we shall not fail, we shall only drain the country of the old crop, to enable us to put our best foot forward next year. Butter and cheese making have come to almost a stand, and hose latter staples are beginning to be luxuries in our market.

The new staples sorghum and tobacco must wait for another year.

A large share of the trees set out last spring have yielded to the drouth, and those in orchard or nursery have made little growth. The glory of the flower garden has departed, and to-morrow we shall introduce September to the sere and yellows that autumn is wont to pass over to the tender mercies of winter.

The [illegible] crop [illegible] the country [illegible] by frost, on the 20th day of August, is an era in the history of the agriculture of this part of the State, that we hope will not be again repeated. RURAL.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Federal Reconnoissance Near Richmond.

RUMORED REPULSE OF GEN. AVERILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1863.

The Richmond papers of Sunday have the following:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 31, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We met the enemy yesterday morning, about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to Warm Springs. We fought from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning. The next morning, the enemy (Federals) wheeled toward Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery, Col. Geo. C. Fulton commanding.

The enemy were about 300 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Averill.

Our loss was twenty killed and wounded; the enemy's not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

(Signed) SAMUEL JONES, Maj. Gen'l.

There is news from Lynchburg to Richmond. News was received here on Thursday evening that the enemy were advancing on Richmond from the direction of New Kent Court House, and at 10, p. m., a courier arrived with dispatches to Gen. Ewy, stating that the Yankees had driven in our pickets at Balloon Bridge, fourteen miles from that city. The enemy's force consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry, while ours was only 100, placed there for the protection of the bridge.

Our men fought bravely as long as they could, against such a disproportionate force, but were driven back with loss of Lieut. Jetery, of South Carolina, who was in command, and ten or fifteen men killed and a considerable number wounded.

Reinforcements were called for which were sent, and yesterday the citizens of Richmond, suspending their daily avocations, reported to proper officers, and were armed and equipped for active service in the field.

Both the bridge was not destroyed by the enemy, it is held by our troops.

It was reported last evening that the enemy were falling back, and that their numbers had been greatly exaggerated. It was also said that the party which advanced to Bottom's Bridge were about 600 cavalry, but that a large force of infantry and artillery was at New Kent Court House. In the absence of reliable information, we give these rumors without vouching for their correctness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A *Herald* special says:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Aug. 30.—I have just received a dispatch from Fairfax Station, saying five men of Wilfie's guerillas were captured near that place this morning, who state that Mosby was twelve shot in the bowels and breast, and he had been taken to Richmond. The cavalry that brought in the prisoners state that they were informed by citizens of Dranesville, yesterday, that Mosby died near that place on Friday. The prisoners do not doubt the report, as he was pronounced to be mortally wounded. White is now in command of the Confederate forces north of Rappahannock.

The New York *Tribune's* special from the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 30th says: No movements have taken place, except some cavalry skirmishes, of which from Kilpatrick's command ceased a few guerillas yesterday near Stafford Court House. The results are not yet reported.

Lieut. Parker, of Gen. Meade's staff is supposed to have been captured by guerillas. He left headquarters to visit the 6th Massachusetts, his former regiment, and departed from thence on his return. He has not since been heard from.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

On Sunday last two men belonging to the Confederate army arrived in this city, and were taken up from this camp to Point Lookout, and were interrogated in the Old Capitol, Prison. Their story may be told thus: On the night of Wednesday, August 19th, Lieut. Wood, of the Confederate navy, left Richmond with seventy-one men, with four boats loaded upon wagons, and about a dozen wagons containing stores, ammunition, &c. The expedition proceeded across the Chickahominy River, taking the route of the Army of the Peninsula, crossed the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, and on Saturday reached Frankstown River.

The object of the expedition became known. On this river is stationed a United States gunboat. The intention of Lieut Wood was to surprise the gunboat, and kill or capture the crew, and then put to sea on a picnic, in case the boat was well provided with stores and ammunition. His wagons could return to Richmond if opposition was reached. He had all that was requisite in his power for preparation made for the success of the expedition. The men were armed with rifles, pistols and cutlasses.

On Sunday the force was divided—sixty-four men to go with Lieut. Wood, the balance to remain with the wagons. On Sunday night the party set out in boats and soon reached the neighborhood of the gunboat. Instead of surprising the crew, however, the rebels were themselves surprised. When within three hundred yards of the gunboat, it was suddenly illuminated, and such a shindig discharges poured into that only Lieut. Wood and five men escaped.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Matters Before Chattanooga.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STEVENSON, Ala., Aug. 31, 1863.

Rebel accounts of the late bombardment of Chattanooga, says Wilder opened without warning. A daughter of Rosche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded. Three soldiers and five citizens were killed, among them two ladies.

Floyd's death is confirmed.

Curry of Kentucky was killed in Richmond on the 26th by Bossford, Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Gen. Cook penetrated to the summit of Lookout Mountain, and within nine miles of Chattanooga. He found the mountains clear of rebels.

The enemy in Chattanooga is in force and digging like beavers, and making boasts of their intention to fight us there.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31, 1863.

President Lincoln has written a letter to the Mass Convention to meet in this city on the 3d of September. It was received here to-day. Its perusal will gladden the heart of every true Union man in the country, vindicate the President's fame and character, and be the key-note of the next Presidential campaign.

A secret meeting of Copperheads was held at Bruintown, Cass county, on the 27th inst. It was attended by delegates from Cass, Morgan, Schuyler, Menard, Mason, Fulton and Brown counties. L. W. Ross, Member of Congress, was one of the principal figures thereat.

Hon. Edward Everett has written a letter to the Mass Convention He is strongly in favor of sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war.

There is no doubt but that the secessin Quantrel attended the Democratic Mass Meeting in this city on the 17th of June. Not only that, but the fact was communicated by telegraph, by parties who knew of his coming, to the United States military authorities here. I have not heard whether they made any [illegible].

The Mass Meeting preparations are progressing. The crowd promises to be immense. On the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, it is expected that twenty-five thousand people will arrive.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1863.

Col. Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, arrived here last evening. He has tendered his resignation as Colonel of the 22d Infantry, and, as his health improves, will answer to calls from different parts of the State for speeches from him. He will be one of the speakers at the Mass Meeting to be held here on the 12th of September.

Gen. G. M. Dodge has arrived at Council Bluffs, his old residence, and received such a welcome as was due to the first officer in the army, from Iowa.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31, 1863.

Col. R. N. Hudson, of General Fremont's Staff, has resigned, having become satisfied that the General will not be assigned to another command. The 119th regiment arrived here from Wabash this p. m. The Supreme Court is in session. The old Fair Grounds have been enclosed, and suitable buildings erected for the approaching exhibition, which bids fair to be a success. The various county Fairs throughout the State are far more successful than last year. About one-half of the counties in this State elect county officers this fall. The contest is becoming spirited.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, August 31, 1863.

There is a rumor current here of another raid in Kentucky, by way of the Cumberland Gap, and it is said that Gen. Boyle has ordered forward three regiments of mounted infantry to intercept them. This rumor is given currency in the evening papers, but no credit is given to it.

There is no news from either Kentucky or Columbus.

There is nothing further from Burnside, but important news is daily looked for.

FROM KANSAS.

PURSUIT OF QUANTRELL.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Clark, 9th Kansas regiment, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrel through Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties. His command killed forty of the participators in the Lawrence massacre. Other companies returned to their different posts, having killed and wounded several bushwhackers. Among the killed is Capt. Esterly, a recruiting officer, for Macnadaker. The whole number of guerillas killed, so far as known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

GREAT FIRE IN EAST BOSTON.

Heavy Destruction of Dock and Shipyard Property.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—A destructive fire is now raging in East Boston. It commenced on the Atlantic works, where the Monitor turrets are constructed. The buildings, with four nearly finished turrets, are already destroyed.

The flames are rapidly extending through the mechanical and business section of East Boston.

LATER.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The fire in East Boston, which broke out at the head of Lombard's wharf about noon to-day, has been got under. Carleton's wharf, and also Brown and Lovell's wharf, were nearly swept of buildings, which were mostly occupied by ship chandlers, whose tenants were able to save little from the flames.

The buildings on Tuby's wharf, occupied by the Atlantic Works, were built of both wood and brick, and covered a large space.

They were owned by Robert C. Hooper. Your loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000. The Atlantic Works lose $10,000 by the destruction of machinery which was not insured. They were building five turrets for the Monitors now being built at the Charlestown and Portsmouth. It is known how much they were insured for, but will not be ascertained at present.

The fire originated in the basement of a building in Meridian, and still continues raging in that section, and will doubtless destroy a number of buildings before it can be subdued.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 31, 1863.

The [illegible] Gen. Burbridge, and his Adjutant-General, Gilbert Glass, [illegible] have left [illegible].

FROM CHARLESTON.

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 31.—[illegible] Charleston [illegible] from Charleston [illegible] to-day. It is understood that Beauregard [illegible] Gen. Gilmore [illegible] Gen. Foster [illegible] Gen. Gilmore [illegible] Gen. Foster [illegible] Gen. Foster [illegible] Gen. Foster

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The campaign of the Union men of Wisconsin against the Copperhead Ryan Democracy opens most auspiciously, and if that systematic and vigorous effort is put forth which the excellent tickets nominated and the liberal platform adopted deserve, a signal Union victory and the utter rout of the allies of Jeff. Davis must result.

We judge from our exchanges and correspondence that the Union ticket could hardly have been made stronger or more generally satisfactory. Representing, as it does, all classes of Union men in the State, it secures the hearty support of loyalists, whatever their former party affinities, and bids fair to bury the other ticket out of sight.

Some of the friends of Gov. Salomon were greatly disappointed that he was not renominated, but almost without exception they rally to the support of Mr. Lewis, with the same unanimity which they would have expected from the friends of the latter had the former been the candidate. Before the Convention, the Copperheads were measly and bitterly abusive of the Governor, and were he a candidate for re-election, he would be a target for the envenomed shafts of personal calumny and political vituperation. Now, however, they affect to be sweet upon him, and by hypocritical praises and the stale cry of Know-Nothingism seek to disaffect his countrymen and cajole them into their ranks. But the Germans are altogether too shrewd to be thus fooled by the specter of freedom. They have had too much evidence in the past that the Republican Union men are their truest friends, and the fact that one of their number is assigned to one of the best places on the ticket refutes the charge that Gov. Salomon was overslaughed because he was a German, while it is perfectly understood that Mr. Lewis was nominated simply because it was thought he could secure more votes.

The movement inaugurated to separate the loyal Democrats from the Copperheads gains strength daily, and promises to be a very formidable demonstration. Led, as it is, by men upon whom the Democracy have been accustomed to follow in past campaigns; supported, as it seems to be, by so many prominent men and so many of the rank and file; advocated by some of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, it appears likely to result in the most extensive bolt from the "regular" platform and ticket, that has occurred for years, and the gathering at Janesville, called for the 17th, will doubtless be a marked event in the history of the State. The Green Bay *Advocate*, whose editor, Mr. Robinson, is one of the principal men in the movement, says that from every county in the State letters are pouring in, jubilant over the rescuing of the good old party from the infamy which came very near closing over it. The best, the most intelligent and the most trusted men of the Democracy are eagerly joining in the movement, and the coming convention at Janesville will be a fitting and a terrible rebuke to the doubly false organization which adopted the Ryan address—false to the country and false to all the antecedents and time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

What will be done at Janesville cannot of course be predicted. The call for the meeting says it is for the purpose of mutual consultation, and to decide upon such steps as shall appear conducive to the interests of the loyal Democracy and the welfare of the country. It may be deemed best to nominate a ticket, but as the principal object is to detect the nominees of the Copperhead Democracy, and rebuke its disloyal leaders, it would appear as if that could most be attained by uniting in the support of the Union ticket, which has upon it three Democrats—the candidate for Governor, Mr. Lewis, the candidate for Secretary of State, [illegible] and the candidate for Bank Controller, Mr. Ramsey, while the platform embraces no distinctive Republican doctrines. The election of that ticket would be placed beyond a doubt, by the support of loyal Democrats, and the line would be distinctly drawn, on the basis proposed by Douglas—between patriots and traitors.

JAFFA'S LAST CARD.

The announcement that Mr. J. Davis, the President of the Pirates' Confederacy, has, after conference with the Governors of the rebellious States, decided to put half a million of colored troops into the field as a reinforcement of the shattered armies under his command, is not wholly unexpected. We know nothing of the authority upon which it is made; but if the story be not true to-day, time will verify it. The rebels mean to arm their slaves.

We hear, in anticipation, the shouts of derision and defiance by which the knowledge of this determination will be received, and we hear also the confident expression of opinion that all such auxiliaries will be a curse rather than a help to the rebel cause; that the blacks will not fight in such a cause; that, if forced into the ranks they will fire upon their allies; and that they will not fail to desert by companies, regiments and brigades, and, beneath our flag, do valiant service against their oppressors. There is reason in all such anticipations, and doubtless we may look for here and there a partial realization of what Northern optimists will be sure to expect as the consequences of this desperate expedient that the enemy are about to adopt. Cooler and wiser heads will see, however, in this new measure only a new danger to the triumph of the loyal arms. Two years of war in which the potency of slavery as an aggressive power, has been tested, have taught them that the slave, even in this case, where his interests, his inclinations, and his hopes are all on our side, is a powerful and obedient tool in his master's hands, and that, accustomed as he is to habits of obedience, docile, acting without concert with his fellows, without means, ignorant and fearful, he may be made to do more than yeomanry service in a cause that he loathes and abhors. Again, though we believe that the promise of emancipation to the slaves who take up arms in defense of treason, is a premeditated cheat and a lie born of the deceit and cruelty that slavery engenders, it will not be without its effect upon those to whom it is addressed. With the assurance of freedom and a freehold, or a continued residence in the scenes amid which they were born, with the wives of their choice and the children with which they are blessed, (?) we shall not be surprised to hear that companies, battalions, regiments and brigades are organized with a degree of speed that will shame the tardy efforts that our authorities have made in that direction. Those, skilfully distributed among the drilled and disciplined troops, will, by the work of emulation, if from no higher motive, soon be in a condition to do the greatest possible injury to their friends. That they will, if the object for which they are recruited wins, be again remanded to slavery made ten-fold more bitter by the hopes that brief freedom has excited, is a fact that they will not know until too late. Contest with the more promise from the rebels of what they would have as a certainty among the Union men, they will be the white-bone of the rebel army. Some will desert, and others will betray, and a few with arms in their hands will be well revenged for what they have suffered; but once in the army the great body of them will be soldiers. And our readers know that we believe in their efficiency in any field.

It remains to be seen how this enlisting of blacks will react upon the popular mind of the superior race of the South. Our own idea is, that if well produce firm resistance, and well directed and organized effort at putting a good end to the war. The object for which it was waged would be set aside, and there will remain only the one base thing to vanity aroused

[illegible] Montgomery's excuses almost without a word of condemnation. Why then should they be so unreserved in their denunciation against the rebel parties? The only difference that we can see is that in that case was aided by white men, and the other by negroes.

Surely comment is needless, and we leave the *Herald* to the curses of men, and the justice of God.

GEN. GRANT AND THE COPPERHEADS.

Our Vicksburg correspondent, in his letter published elsewhere, gives Gen. Grant's views of the war, in a casual remark made to some Chicago friends, by the General. They were conversing upon Gen. Logan and his extension of furlough. Gen. Grant remarked that he extended Gen. Logan's furlough, because while he was in Illinois fighting Copperheads, he still was in the field, doing duty. In this laconic remark, as in a nutshell, lies the duty of every loyal man. Copperheads will receive no assistance from the Hero of the Mississippi. He believes in sustaining the Government against traitors at home and in the field, and knows no better way of accomplishing that end than by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

John B. Floyd Stirring.

The rebel papers would seem to confirm the death of John B. Floyd, with the appendage of traitor added that of thief. Floyd was born in Montgomery, now Pulaski county, (Va.) in 1806. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1826, studied Law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and in 1830 removed to Helena, Ark., where he practiced his profession for three years. In 1839 he removed to Virginia, and in 1847 was elected to the lower branch of the Virginia Legislature, and re-elected in 1849. In December of that year the General Assembly of that State chose him Governor for the term expiring Jan. 1, 1856. In 1855 he was again elected to the Legislature. In 1856 he was chosen a Presidential Elector and voted for Buchanan, for whose nomination and election he worked diligently, and was rewarded in 1857 by the appointment as Secretary of War by the President of his choice. During his administration he stole one hundred and fifteen thousand muskets from the arsenals at Springfield and Watervliet, which were sent to North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and appropriated by those States, besides heavy ordnance for Southern forts. At that time Floyd was said to be the weighed his position, and his resignation was kindly accepted by Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by a flattering note. Subsequently an indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia as being privy to the abstraction of bonds amounting to more than $800,000 from the Department of the Interior. Before the close of that year he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Rebel army and was in command at several skirmishes in Western Virginia. Driven out of Virginia, we next hear of him at Donelson, whence he made his escape before the surrender, and left for Nashville. He was once more obliged to run, since which time we hear little from him, until the news comes of his death.

He has never held any civil position in the Confederacy since its inception. He expected the Secretaryship of War which Benjamin obtained, probably on the score that as he had been convicted of stealing spoons, when he was young, he was entitled to it. Floyd, however, did a great work for the bogus Confederacy, which, without his aid would have been in poor condition to maintain the rebellion. The peoples' gratitude of Davis, Floyd lived and died a traitor. His heart was thoroughly in the work. He was more a tool, however, than a leader, and never possessed the talent or sagacity to make himself a prominent man. His elevation to a position in Buchanan's Cabinet was the reward of political service; the robbery of United States arms and bonds was accomplished without any connivance on Buchanan, was not an willingly privy to it, was little distinction he may have achieved in the rebel army, was the pay for his robbery. He will go down to history convicted as a thief, and damned by posterity as a traitor.

Gen. Grant at Memphis.

The following is a copy of the letter which Gen. Grant sent to the committee of the citizens of Memphis, when presented the sword of red diamonds exhibited by them at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce:

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, Dec. 4, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a copy of resolutions passed by the "loyal citizens of Memphis, at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 30th, 1862," tendering me a public reception.

In accepting this testimonial, which I do as a proof of your personal feeling, I only desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government since the reoccupation of the Department of the Tennessee. I should dislike to refuse, for considerations of personal convenience, to receive a reception, in any form, the existence of sentiments which I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested. But I cannot consent to the publicity of this Government, and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support, fidelity and loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have used toward myself, I am profoundly gratified at this public recognition in the city of Memphis, of the power and authority of the Government of the United States.

I thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It is composed of men whose loyalty is proved by their patriotism and their deeds of valor, and whose brotherhood in the trials of battle and death. They will rejoice with me that the venerable adherents of the Government have been permitted to raise its forms from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. Your own efforts to restore your city to the estate of the Union be as successful as have been those to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the rebellion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your very obt'l servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

MESSRS. R. Hough, and others, Committee, Memphis, Tenn.

The reading of the letter was received with demonstrations of delight, and three cheers were given for the hero.

The banquet was, in all respects, one of the most magnificent ever given in Tennessee. The tables were loaded with the luxuries of the season, and decorated with pyramids and emblems commemorative of the distinguished guest.

Toasts were made and happily responded to by Hon. J. W. Tomeney, Gen. Hurlbut, Gen. J. D. Webster, Colonel Fuller of the Ohio Brigade, Dr. Hewitt, General Thomas, General Veatch, General Sherman, General Asboth, and others.

University Place.

University Place, Tennessee, is a spot often mentioned in connection with the army of the Cumberland. This spot is the site upon which it was proposed to build a University for the benefit of Southern youth. The corner stone of this proposed building was laid in 1860, with all the ceremonies, the Right Rev. Bishop Leonidas Polk being the orator. The article in which it was proposed to build the University has fallen into our hands, and a short time ago, some of the soldiers, searching for good wine and other aged liquors, removed the corner stone. They found only a collection of small coins, a large number of papers, books, &c. Among these were the speech of the Right Reverend Bishop, the charter of the institution, and a list of the subscribers and subscriptions. Although a very large number of the subscribers were Northern men, the speech of Polk and the charter declare that no person born or residing in the North shall be admitted as a student in the University. The purpose was to "instruct only the Southern mind," but before the institution could be put to work, Yancey "fired the Southern heart," and as a consequence the University is never likely to exist.

Suspicious Conduct of a Whalership Captain.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, written from Mazatlan under date of June 27, tells a very singular story about the whale ship Sarah, from Mattapoisett, which had just put in at that port, making fourteen inches of water per hour. It appears that the master in whom the charge of the whole fleet was intrusted with a Dutch woman at Cape Town, and when he went to sea again, his charmer accompanied him. Finding nothing to her taste, she demanded to be put ashore, and the Captain immediately ordered the ship's boat for Cape Town. On arriving there he concluded that he, too, was tired of the sea, and would surrender the vessel to the care of the mate. This, however, was not done until, as is alleged, about $30,000 worth of oil was removed from the vessel—what became of that oil was not known. Possibly it has all been shipped on the Liverpool and Glasgow market. This [illegible] has been

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Funeral Pageant—Riot—Suppressed Fears of the Copperheads—Speech of Governor Yates.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 31, 1863.

NotwithStanding the statements and assertions of the *Illinois State Journal* and others concerning the loyalty of the Copperheads, and their entirely peaceable disposition as regards the loyal people of the State, within the past two weeks four serious outbreaks have occurred in different parts of the State. Of the affair at Danville the newspapers of that section have advised you, those at Pekin and Lafayette I have given short accounts of, but the particulars of the last and most serious outbreak at Vandalia, Fayette county, have not yet been fully set forth. All of them originated, however, for the same end. To save Gen. Logan from being ordered to the field, and a large number of whom can be concentrated at any one point at short notice, in the event of a raid into Illinois, and to prevent the loyal large numbers can these concentrated bands be brought together, that in some instances, as at Pekin, the Union men have been overawed by an armed mob.

The chief at Vandalia, as I learn from letters received here, was Capt. Phillips, who is about as following:

"A Provost Marshal of the county, named Summerville, sent notes of his views, in addition to a written order, to the county were assailed by a band of Copperheads and wounded so badly that their lives are in danger. The assailants were composed of from one to two hundred ruffians and bushwhackers from Missouri were at the County Seat, and that they were armed. This is apparently through these that the 22d resolution passed the meeting; that it was submitted to their leaders beforehand, &c. The *Register*, of the city, works itself into a remarkable passion with the *Journal*, and denies the statement. I would like to know how the *Register* man can authoritatively say such and such a resolution was or was not passed at a meeting, when he was not present. At any rate, the *Register* man can only authoritatively speak for himself. He can say that Quantrel was not there to his knowledge, did not visit his office, or consult with him relative to the Vandalia affair, and probably if left unaided we must submit to such treatment as we may, in the mercy of Copperheads, be meted out to us.

We expect returns from the Commissioners to-night, and cannot reasonably expect him to grant the colonelcy. Should he, which I do not desire it, nor any other backing down to demands of Copperheads, the Chicago gunboats would be ordered to Peoria. If we will not submit to such treatment as we may, in the mercy of Copperheads, be meted out to us.

Gen. Grant, in command of the Military District of Cairo, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, CAIRO, Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 59.

The Governor of Illinois having called upon the Executive authority that Copperheads, in the city of Springfield, on the 29th of June, at the Democratic Mass meeting, was informed at the time by a leading Democrat that there was assembled

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CONFISCATION ACT AND ITS POWERS.

Its Influence on Slavery.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 27, 1863.

A writer in the *Chronicle* of this city has made a valuable contribution to the literature of "reconstruction" in a review of the recent opinion of the Confiscation Act, passed in July, 1862. The act of Congress supplies whatever deficiency there may be in the proclamation of Emancipation, and arms the President with ample power to put an extinguisher upon the rebellion, if he will only use it. The fact is now known, the sole cause of the rebellion. It also completely and forever disfranchises every one of the leaders in the rebellion, every person who has voluntarily participated in the rebellion. It provides that every person who shall thereafter commit the crime of rebellion against the United States, or give aid or comfort thereto, shall be guilty of treason, and be punished by death, and the forfeiture of all his property to the United States." This Confiscation takes place, as a matter of course, without any action of Congress, and each House of Congress is empowered to overlook cases from which these bodies upon the simple ascertainment of the fact of participation. In the rebellion, the fact of participation is the highest crime, ground of impeachment and expulsion from any office in the gift of the President. In addition to the confiscation of the estates of the traitors to power, they must take it with that they have not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, or exercised, or attempted or attempt to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." Any one thereby taking the oath is liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

By the first and second sections of this act, every person who shall hereafter commit the rebellion against the United States, or give aid or comfort thereto, shall suffer, in addition to other severe punishments, death. *The liberation of his slaves is any to him.*

It is well known that almost all slaveholders in each of the States have incurred this penalty, and what will remain of slavery after it shall be put in force, will not serve for seed. The 10th section of the act the President is "authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

It appears, therefore, that even if the idea which has been suggested, that the Russian serfs have a right to claim their estates in cases where the slaves have actually taken the benefit of it, be well founded, yet the President is here clothed with ample power to sweep the system of slavery out of existence. He has only to make it a condition of recognition with the rebellious slave owners that they give up their slaves, and the work will be done for. The law requires no positive act on the part of the President, in order to existing slaves but only to cause it to go into operation, by refraining from action.

This being the state of the law, I think that the loyal people of the country may make their minds easy upon the vexed question of "reconstruction." It is not at all probable that Federal Lincoln will regard the shrivelling traitors for their eminent services to the country during the last two years and a half, by re-enacting, and enforcing, at their pleasure, the royal black men of the South. Such a deed would be as unparalleled in wickedness as it would be unwise. The first insurrection it would deserve and receive the execrations of all civilized men and the retribution of the avenger of blood.

It is probable that there has been a good deal of murky speculation upon this subject of "reconstruction," based on the enormous assumption that the Federal Government is to be some sort of a treaty made with the rebels in arms. The country may rest satisfied that nothing of the kind will take place. The only question with which the Government will listen is from the armed traitors, is that of unconditional surrender, and submission. Then they will not be met as organized bodies, but as individuals; and I much mistake the spirit of the President and his Cabinet, if they are in such as entertain the thought of consolidating the traitors by re-enslaving their emancipated bondmen. The fact is, that the traitors can hope for, will be to retain their heads and their lands by giving up their slaves; while the more guilty leaders will have to go to terms except possibly the chance of running away.

The only other hope for slavery will be found in the repeal of the clauses of the confiscation act quoted above, by Congress. There will doubtless be men in the next House of Representatives, from the Border States able to repeal. Their paternal regard for the traitors will prompt them to propose the re-enslavement of the black Unionists of the South, as a slight atonement for the wrongs which they have suffered at the hands of the Government. I need not say that these generous and benevolent men will not have the ghost of a chance to carry such a measure of atrocity.

The only compromise which the case will admit of the President has full power to make, and that is to pardon, on the part of the rebels for their unholy war upon the Government, upon the condition of their total abandonment of all claim to the services of the faithful blacks, their full and free surrender will be an easy atonement for the highest crime that ever traitors conceived. If, in compassion to the weak and the deluded, and in order to make easy the sudden transition from slavery to freedom, the major-ity in Congress shall deem it wise to vote a small compensation to the slave owners, but the idea of reducing their emancipated people to bondage again, in order to secure their wrath, or to soothe their wounded sensibilities, would disgrace a Turk or a Hindoo, and only could find a place in a Copperhead.

By the way, the Copperheads are fond of making issues with the friends of the Union and civilization, and here is a chance for them. Let them hold their skirts high, come in with the battle cry of re-enslaving the loyal black men of the South, every one of whom has been of essential service to the Federal Government, and by the Confiscation Act, and rendering them to subjection to their late masters, as the best means for their early pacification; and by the Democratic party in warring upon the Government. Doubtless they will have a good time of it in carrying out their loyal principles in the North, every family of which has had to mourn a husband, father, brother or son, whose lifeless form sacrificed on the altars of the Union against the slaveholders' revolt.

In deciding upon this question the people will be incidentally determining another—viz: whether the Union shall be restored in the presence of a black population among them, or whether they would gladly, for the sake of the peace, peacefully emigrate further South. For nothing is more fixed and certain than that the existence of slavery as the Confederacies is now constituted is incompatible with the welfare of the Union. Slavery must be extinguished, or the Union must be destroyed. The armies and navy of the United States, the colored people would be natural allies, so that of the economy and ability of the Federal Government to crush the rebellion in ninety days, in combination with Tod-ward and other States in respect to the conditions of the defection of South Carolina. It is the opinion of competent military men that with a little extra effort in changing the position of guns, mounting some in new positions, etc., the means of defence strongly at hand will be ample for protection against any attack from the armies of the Government; but the importance of more fully fortifying this harbor, so as to be prepared against unexpected blows to arise in case of a defiance of our quasi friendly relations with European powers, demands the consideration, and renewed representations on the subject are about to be made to the General Government.

—The fruit crop is coming in finely, and trade has been brisk. Peaches come to hand in such quantities as to say that we can have all we want for a few days. I want to say right here in Dubuque.

Perhaps you know that *I have been favoring* the organization of a military company, and aiming them in various places throughout the State. I find that there have been more than one company in these localities even before named for the purpose of aiding the Democrats from the polls on election day. Now I find that the same who were then ready enough to believe it. And I would be glad to tell you why I have done this.

I have the opportunity of knowing that organizations are being formed in various parts of the State for the purpose of opposing the conscription act. My observation of the Democratic party leads me to believe that a single man who had never seen the experiment tried would believe it possible that such a party, nothing if not loyal, could be found in the glass without the overflowing of a drop of water. Yet such is the fact, as any one can satisfy himself by careful experiment. It is only necessary to drop the glass in, point downward, gently and cautiously, one, two or three at a time, and you can continue it till the glass is pretty closely packed with the pins, and they are piled half an inch or an inch above the surface.

I have frequently seen more than eight hundred pins of full average size, and in one instance more than nine hundred, weighing three ounces, put in a common tapering sherry glass, which had been fairly filled with water, to the satisfaction of several persons present, who were previously skeptical as to the possibility of the result.

It may be said that the water must, of course, rise above the edge of the glass to an extent corresponding to the bulk of the pins, but this does not appear to be the case—the rise of the water being comparatively small. The fact that the pins are heavy, each one weighing three ounces, and filling the glass, can be submerged in a vise, the fall of water, without increasing the tension of the latter in a corresponding degree, is sufficiently curious and interesting to make it worthy of scientific investigation. E. W. B.

Victors at Saratoga.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

There were some remarkable people at the Springs. Among these Mrs. General Banks and General Daniel Sickles attracted great attention. I never saw anything to compare with the pluck of the latter. His vitality is wonderful. He would drive to the Congress Spring in the morning, get out of his carriage and then slowly and painfully walk round the grounds, supporting himself with crutches, guarded from the admiring crowd by his surgeon and staff, whose attentions were surrounded to their gallant chief. He is a hero in the full sense of the word, and he and his wife have a right to the homage of all loyal people. Mrs. Banks cannot be called a handsome woman, but she is "comely." Dresses well, and has what the French call "chic." She is also said to be a good cook, and I suppose that many a hungry staff officer has ventured to ask her what she would do if the General was killed. "Go and work for my husband," would be the reply, and it was the ready reply of the lady.

There has been quite a scramble of the most rabid from New York and Boston to get a peep at the wife of the man who is "assassinating" Lee.

Townsend Harris was another of the celebrities, with the addition of the Prince of Japan, the ambassador of French government to his generous conduct toward those who were sick and disabled upon his vessel, during the cholera season. He was in great request, both in his own carriage and on horseback. His descriptions of that dreadful country, and his adventures of "Yeddo" were thrilling.

Greek Fire.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The Greek fire of history, was probably a compound of bitumen, sulphur and pitch. There has been considerable romance in accounts of it. But it was a weapon of great importance to the Romans for four centuries, during which they preserved the secret of its composition as a national possession. It was thrown in balls, or on arrows or spears, and served to burn ships and fortifications upon the towers and heads of battering. Its most terrible use was on shipboard, where it was pumped out of tubes, in the bow of a galley, upon the decks of an enemy, setting fire to all that it touched. The Mohammedans learned the art of making it, and used it in the crusades with deadly effect, and the Knights of St. John, while at Rhodes, made it a grand weapon of their naval combats. A common idea that Greek fire was a fluid, which ignited on the surface of the sea, may be dismissed. If sometimes burned on the water, but only when falling in large masses. A preparation of benzole was recently made in France, to burn on the surface of the water. It was found that a glass globe full of benzole, with a small particle of potassium in it, when broken on the surface of the water, would spread over a large space and at once apply into flame.

The generic name of Greek fire has been given to all kinds of incendiary compounds inclosed in shells and thrown into cities for the purpose of firing them. There are several patents out for these compounds, and the exact method of mixing and using them are known only to the inventors. But the basis of them is said to be phosphorus dissolved in bisulphide of carbon. The latter is a very curious liquid, having all the apparent purity of distilled water, and a very high refractive power, but evolving, on evaporation or combustion, the foulest smoke known to chemical science—a science which positively revels in nauseous odors. It has the extraordinary property of dissolving phosphorus freely, and preserving it in a fluid state for any length of time when kept from the air. The compound kindles at a heat much below that of phosphorus alone. When the shell, charged with this "villainous" mixture explodes by percussion or otherwise, the dissolved phosphorus is set on fire and scattered far and wide. Wherever it strikes it burns for a long time with an almost inextinguishable flame, and ignites all combustible materials that it touches. At the same time the bisulphide of carbon throws out its abominable odor, and is said to be in keeping meddlers at a respectful distance. If Gillmore is circling this stuff into Charleston, the people of that city might as well leave for the country by the first railroad, taking their fire engines with them, for the latter will be of little account in putting out the conflagration which has once started and can be kept a going for an unlimited period.

Paris Fashions.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The Parisian women, who pass the warm season at their chateaux, wear only thin muslin or grenadine skirts with the simplest *demi-train*, made of white muslin, with three falling flounces prettily edged with lace; our grandmother's petticoat, and about gone, only the *demi-train* rose, instead of being plain pleated, is fashionable with puffings and valenciennes lace, and the grenadine is made in white spots, in white foulard, and even in white silk cashmere, embroidered with coralred or silk. Chambery gauzes and grenadines are the vogue at present for demi-toilets, and have the advantage over muslins of not requiring washing, and the ruinously expensive ironing process, where dressers are in question. The prettiest style are the white, and worn from the establishment à la Sultane, with a Turkish jacket of the same, but the sleeves are too full in point of much trimming around the skirt, and yet the fashionable is inclined to prefer the long vest that from clinging round the form so the creative faculties of our stylish modistes have invented an enormous bell of white tarlatan stuffed forms, a part of the dress, and which is decorated around the bottom with a narrow ribbon of the same shade as the dress, and a corresponding ribbon of the same on the white ground of the gauze robe. The ribbon, three inches wide, is box-plaited, with a heading; above are two rows of narrower ribbon sewn flat on the tarlatan at the distance of three inches between each row. The effect of this trimming seen through its transparent material is very soft and pretty. Lace is the only fabric admissible for muslins during the heat. The queen of Vivlards, a la de Chotteul, produces an infinite variety of all sorts of laces, adapted for every style of toilette and every length of purse. The Cumbria and Lama tissues of morning wear, and the embroidered Brussels, Chantilly shawls, rotondes and coats all are the full dress costume of the day.

☞ The three colors of Charleston, although they have done a great deal of extensive freezing, have at last met a compound they cannot digest—Greek fire.

MR. QUACKENBOS, (late Prof. [illegible]) Instruction of Young Gentlemen [illegible]

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. [illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Fourth Year of this School for Young Ladies, and Children of both sexes, will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, At the School House, 121 Wabash Avenue. Course of Gymnastics. [illegible]

IMMANUEL HALL, NEAR CHICAGO. Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D.D. RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR. [illegible]

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. [illegible]

THE MISSES STEVENS' School for young Ladies and Misses, 63 THIRD AVENUE. [illegible]

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 Ogden Street, North Side. [illegible]

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 121 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible]

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 351 West Madison street. [illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY. DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 413 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published, for the benefit of a suffering and I believe [illegible]

THE BRIDE OF HALF CASTE. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases successfully. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible]

A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES 5-20 LOAN RECEIVED BY A. C. BIDDER & CO., Bankers, Southeast corner of SHARPSBURG AND RANDOLPH STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 Wall St., New York, WILL CONTINUE TO PURCHASE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

PALMER'S ACADEMY, 121 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible]

GEO. C SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. DEZEE & Co., 61 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce for sale in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—The Individual operations under the National Banking Law, is located at 22 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - - $250,000. [illegible]

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Open hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 to 8 P. M. on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest Saving Deposits. [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills of Circulation of the [illegible]

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

A CARD. The Marine Company of Chicago. The Stockholders of this Institution having complied with the [illegible] and paid in NEW CASH CAPITAL. [illegible]

Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. [illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ABEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

PRESTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

Hotels.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE AT [illegible], ILLINOIS.

H. & A. W. WHITTEMORE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, UMBRELLAS, &c. [illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 92 LAKE Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. [illegible]

Fur Capes and Ladies & Gents' Furs. Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Dry Goods.

1863. FALL IMPORTATION. EDMUND, YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Silks and Fancy Dress Goods, 617 Chestnut-St. and 614 Jayne-St., Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

FALL TRADE. Doggett, Bassett & Hills BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible]

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 91 and 93 Lake st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago. [illegible]

For the Army.

CAVALRY HORSES.—I will pay the highest prices for sound, Fifteen Hundred first-class Cavalry Horses, Delivered and inspected at the Government Corrals on the Blue Island road. [illegible]

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War, GUN BOATS, AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS. [illegible]

Express Lines.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. [illegible]

Central.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! [illegible]

BOOKS! BOOKS!! The best assortment of Religious, Theological, and Sunday School BOOKS, In the Northwest, for sale by WM. G. HOLMES, 78 Clark st. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, No. 59 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the agents for the sale of the celebrated [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned [illegible]

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT constantly on hand at [illegible]

REMINGTON'S [illegible] ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, [illegible]

THE ATTENTION OF PACKERS [illegible]

H. ELMBOLD'S [illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, AND Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings arising in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE. [illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops For Females, [illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

USE ONLY Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

BUY ONLY Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

Lyon's Periodical Drops [illegible]

Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, FOR THE [illegible]

And Beautifying the Complexion, NOT A FEW [illegible]

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

Roback's Blood Bitters. [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, who endeavor to [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH, Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. [illegible]

$16.00 [illegible] $15 GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO ALL EASTERN CITIES, —VIA— Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, FROM CHICAGO TO [illegible]

Second Class from $2.00 to $3.00 less than Above Rates. Trains leave Union Depot, West Side: 7:30 A. M., Day Express, 12:15 P. M. Mail Express. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE," For Sale at the Company's Office, CHICAGO. [illegible]

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The [illegible]

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, [illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, [illegible]

THE GREAT UNION TRIPLICATE COMBINATION [illegible]

Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES At St. Louis, Mo., [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF PINE TIMBER LANDS THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY Will offer at Public Auction, IN THE CITY OF DETROIT, On the Second Day of September next, 525,000 Acres of Pine Timbered Land, LYING IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, [illegible]

SALE OF STEAMBOATS. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. AT GOODALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT. [illegible]

By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

FOR THE FALL TRADE. BUSINESS CARDS [illegible]

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING A Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago. [illegible]

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE. Garden City Insurance Company, OF CHICAGO. Cash Capital - - - - $200,000 Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, NUT, For Sale by [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

CITY MISSION.—The monthly meeting of the managers of the Ladies' City Mission, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance is requested.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—We omitted to state, in our notice of yesterday, that Maj. Dox would receive applications for service, at the office of Messrs. Baxton & Co.

MERCANTILE BATTERY ASSOCIATION.—The attention of the members of the Association, is called to the notice, in another column, of the semi-annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing term.

CHEAP.—Edward Parsons got upon a street car while drunk, and when rebuked by the conductor for his boisterous conduct, became incensed, and followed him up to Harrison street, throwing stones at the car.—fined $5.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the great Union meeting at Springfield on Wednesday, will be held in Parlor No. 7 of the Tremont House, this evening at 8 o'clock.

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The allotments of the 88th (Board of Trade) regiment have been received, and will be disbursed at the office of Hall, Kimbark & Co., 93 South Water street, opposite the Board of Trade rooms.

A WELL MERITED BENEFIT.—We are gratified to learn that the Ellsworth Zouaves were "benefitted" to the amount of five hundred dollars, as the result of their bounds exhibition at Bryan Hall on Saturday night.

EXCURSION.—The excursion to Green Bay, gotten up for the benefit of the Ladies' City Mission, will take place on Wednesday. The train leaves the Northwestern depot at 8.45 to-morrow morning. Tickets for the round trip $10, and good for ten days. For sale at the banking house of J. Boyd, Esq., No. 38 Clark street, and at No. 66 Washington street.

FOR FITCHBURG.—Rev. George Frank left this city yesterday, for Fitchburg, Mass., having in charge two bodies, one of them the remains of his son, the editor of the Kansas *State Journal*, one of the victims of the late massacre. Accompanying Mr. Frank were his wife and children, the widows of those of the victims who were former residents of Fitchburg.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. Wm. Crosby, whose family resides on Sedgwick street, left his home about four weeks since, to go to Cairo. It is possible that he has written to his family, but they have failed to receive his letters, and are very anxious to know his whereabouts. A letter from him, or any one knowing of him, addressed to Rev. J. B. Chadwick, Box 3,000 Chicago, will reach his family.

THE CIRCUS.—The exhibition last evening by the R. Sands Circus was well attended by a delightful audience. We believe Mr. and Mrs. Melville acknowledge no superiority in equestrianism, and the exhibitions of dogs and monkies demonstrate to what extent those animals can be trained. The performance throughout was very meritorious, and reflected credit upon the several actors.

INQUEST.—Yesterday forenoon, Coroner Schmidt held an inquest on the body of Drew, who was stabbed at Con. Wagner's disreputable house, on Wednesday last. The facts elicited by this examination, are as previously stated in these columns, and showed further, that Crosby held the deceased while Allstrum plunged his sheath-knife into his bowels several times. As Allstrum and Rose lay are now in custody, it only remains for the Grand and Petit Juries to decide how for they are guilty of murder.

CHANGE OF BASE.—Charles R. Vinton, for the last six years clerk at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., has recently accepted a position as clerk in the Sherman House, of this city, and will retire from his present position, September 1st. Mr. Vinton's uniform courteousness during his long term at the Massasoit, has won for him many friends among the traveling public, and he will enter upon his new field of labor With an experience which will make him a valuable accession to the hotel already known as one of the best in the West.

STABBED.—On Sunday night, three young rowdies, named Tom Quirk, Pat Quinn and Pat. McNamara, provoked a quiet-looking young man, named G. Newkirk. When he remonstrated with them they assaulted him, tearing his clothing, and striking him on the cheek, acts which he momentarily revenged by striking a small penknife into the arm of one of the rowdies two or three times, inflicting bloody and severe wounds. An officer came up, and Newkirk was arrested. He was fined $6, while the three rowdies were let off with fines of $4 each, for being disorderly.

THE ST. JOSEPH EXCURSION.—We would again call the attention of our readers to the Excursion trip of the Planet, to St. Joseph, Michigan, on Saturday morning the 6th inst. The Planet will leave her dock, first above Rush street bridge, at 9 o'clock a. m. Returning, leaves St. Joseph at 7 o'clock p. m. arriving in Chicago at 12 o'clock p. m. No pleasanter time could be chosen for a visit to the Michigan orchards, the peaches are just in season, and we may reasonably look for some pleasant weather after the cold snap which has prevailed during the past week. A first rate band will be in attendance.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—The *Kansas State Journal* was among the first sacrifices to the mob that sacked and burned Lawrence. Mr. O. W. McAllister who has been connected with the paper for some time, is now in this city, collecting old, expecting to re-establish the paper in a few weeks. He proposes to receive from merchants, manufacturers, and all business men such amounts as they are willing to advance, to enable him to procure type, &c., and to advertise for them the full amount thus donated. We bespeak for Mr. McAllister a hearty reception, and liberal advance-paid orders for advertising. The Kansas *Journal* is well conducted and had an extensive circulation.

CASH TRANSACTIONS.—Dealers always find it to the interest to their customers to insist on cash transactions, because it is the most straightforward mode of business, which incur no losses from bad credits, and allows one afford to sell at a moderate advance. In these times of high prices, rapid fluctuations, and uncertain profits, it is hard for a customer to pay for his dear selling neighbor's goods, as well as his own. In this connection, we would refer merchants replenishing their stocks for the fall trade, to Messrs. Gore, Wilson & Co., 68 Lake street, wholesale gentlemen's furnishers in boots and shoes. They sell on manufacturers interest, and for cash only, and carry as fine and complete a stock of goods in their line as can be found in the West.

PERSONAL.—Col. M. R. H. Wallace, the gallant commander of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, arrived in the city early yesterday morning. Col. Wallace's regiment is at present stationed at Collierville, Tenn., and forms a part of the brigade commanded by Col. Hatch of the Second Iowa Cavalry. This is the Brigade which recently visited Grenada, and destroyed a large amount of rebel property, including over 1,000 head of stock. Col. Wallace has earned an enviable reputation since his connection with the army of the Tennessee, and is now accounted one of the best cavalry officers in the service. He is the brother of the lamented Wm. H. Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Col. Lucius Fairchild, of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, of the famous Iron Brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and the Union nominee for Secretary of State of Wisconsin, was the first shooting. His wound, received at Gettysburg, is still quite painful, and he was here to consult Dr. Brainard in regard to it.

PASSENGER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.—Among the Rembrandtian portraits exhibited at the Academy, we notice that of an enlightened philanthropic artificial tooth, by Dr. John C. Flitch, a genteel dentist of this city. The magnificent grounds in view during the delectable conformity of porcelain plating work with valuable rubber fittings, or plates, look one step, making a light, strong, perfect set of teeth, more conducive to the repose of the mouth by many shades of black lead. In the absence of this class of work, a pass to the Academy of Design, or the Crystal Palace, would be a good substitute. If one experienced pain it may be consoled to imagine a gold, silver, or rubber plate, or the Nerve from Dr. Flitch's Dental Depot, 127 Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark, with pressing the tongue against the teeth. The number of letters of thanks received by Dr. Flitch from grateful patients, during the past year, is a good portion of their time in attending to them